
ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1987

DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

Mabel A. Owen
Director

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

August Schumacher, Jr.
Commissioner

JULY 1, 1986 - JUNE 30, 1987

TO THE COMMISSIONER:

The control and/or eradication of all domestic animal diseases which have either a consumer cost or public health impact is the goal toward which the Division of Animal Health, with both clerical and field personnel, works. With an office staff of seven, whose duty it is to maintain animal health records, and a field staff consisting of four Veterinarians, four Animal Health Inspectors and five Poultry/Poultry Products Inspectors and one Supervisor of Riding Academies, vaccinations, tests inspections and other surveillance procedures are instituted and recorded. Covered are some 130,000 cattle, more than 50,000 swine, almost 36,000 horses and ponies, more than 20,000 sheep and goats and close to three million birds. Maintained on well over 30,000 individual premises, the inspecting and record keeping work load is very large. Some computerization has been possible, with small desktop personal computers especially well adapted to our diversified programs. Each disease must be treated individually, within its incidence, vaccination if any, testing and surveillance procedures tailored to fit the numbers of farms or animal involved as well as the rate of spread which might be expected. With many of the older disease threats (such as Tuberculosis) considered eradicated in Massachusetts, priorities are now turned toward those which, by virtue of both interstate and international animal movement now threaten the livestock population in Massachusetts. These have included Avian Influenza in 1986, and the salmonellas and swine pseudorabies (PRV) in 1987.

The collective value of the livestock in this state now exceeds hundreds of millions of dollars. Its use of land provides both green space and an extensive tax base. Its production of safe, high quality food is a source of pride to our farming community as well as an important segment of our economy. Given our climate, our short growing and grazing seasons and the high value of our land, only healthy disease-free animals can be maintained. With the cooperation of all the livestock interests, breeder-grower-dealer-seller-veterinarian-processor, the Division of Animal Health seeks to maintain this state of livestock health. Chapter 129 of the General Laws, sections 1 through 48, as well as certain other chapters and sections are applicable.

Domestic animals move interstate and internationally via Health Chart and/or Permit. Included for each and every animal must be its own nine letter and number identification, as well as the negative reports for up to half a dozen individual tests, conducted in various laboratories. These records are maintained for up to five years, and must be filed so as to provide trace-back capability to farm of origin in the event of a disease outbreak. This commerce is extensive, and the record-keeping must be accurate. Our office staff is both talented and conscientious. Their understanding of most animal diseases is extensive. In addition, they must have a working knowledge of import-export procedures as well as the sources of required tests for all states and many countries. At the end of fy 87 two positions remained unfilled - one in the office staff and one in Poultry inspection. The operating budget in fy 1987 was \$678,689.00 and resulted in a small surplus, largely due those unfilled positions. The Division of Animal Health prepares its own budget within the Department of Food and Agriculture. Amounts in fy 87 budget, listed by subsidiary appear on page 7. Subsidiaries 01 and 02 represent salaries:

03 is paid contractually to accredited Veterinarians who vaccinate, test or inspect, on a per-animal fee basis. The remaining subsidiaries represent support costs; office expenses, printing, postage, telephone, eartags, certain antigens and test materials and auto-leasing. Each disease program includes statistics, which follow the body of this report.

The Tuberculosis Program: All cattle in Massachusetts are scheduled to be TB-tested, at state expense, once in every three years. Each of these are complete herd tests and require two visits, by an Accredited Veterinarian, one to inject test material (Tuberculin) and a second, 72 hours later, to read the result. Almost every producing dairy cow in the Commonwealth is actually Tuberculin-tested annually, to fulfill the requirements for the milk-marketing laws in nearby states. Since the interim-year tests, are conducted at owner expense, this requirement has become an interstate tariff on milk produced here. New York's TB-program requires a test every five years; Massachusetts and most of the rest of New England is on a 3-year rotation. Connecticut remains the only state in the union with an annual-test requirement. Despite efforts on the part of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation and the Division of Animal Health, that state appears unlikely to relax its rigidity with regard to the TB-testing of any cattle whose milk, either wholly or in part, is marketed in Connecticut. Although Massachusetts maintains its dairy-herd inspecting rotation, it does not TB test some small one or two-animal beef "herds". Since these are maintained for meat, and generally sent to slaughter before the 3-year period is up, their inspection at slaughter is deemed sufficient. Although human tuberculosis is still found, generally in inner-city situations, this disease has not been found in a Massachusetts herd in over 9 years. Massachusetts is rated "Accredited Free" of Tuberculosis.

The Brucellosis Program: As of the end of fy 1987, Massachusetts marks its 50th month as a "Brucellosis Free" state. This rating (and the longest period of Brucellosis-freedom in Massachusetts history) is shared by 24 other states, almost all of which are in the North and Northeast. This coveted status frees our cattle to move into many areas without further test, and adds materially to the value of our dairy breeding animals. Free status requires certain state-paid programs: Cattle Dealer licensing and reporting, heifer calf vaccinations (aged between 4 and 8 months), the 45 to 60 day retest of all imported cattle, and an office and field staff capable of making and keeping accurately the records that will permit a 100% trace-back capability for any suspect animal. Brucellosis remains an important disease in the South and West, where more than 3,500 quarantined herds remain. As an importing state, and with greatly increased cattle movement, Massachusetts must be unceasingly vigilant against the re-entry of Brucellosis. The programs continuing for Brucellosis-freedom continue to have first priority.

Swine Brucellosis: At the end of fy 1987, no Massachusetts swine herds were known to be infected. Since our active Veterinarian field staff remains at three, it is doubtful that we will be able to accomplish the full-herd testing required to officially validate the state, but actual control of swine brucellosis is at its best level ever. Urbanization has resulted in the closing of many swine feed lots in Middlesex, Essex, Norfolk and Bristol counties. A wide-spread changeover from garbage to grain-feeding has failed to halt the decrease in pork production here. Waste-food recycling through swine is both environmentally and economically sound, though this concept fails of acceptance by most suburban dwellers.

Other Swine Diseases: Since Swine Pseudorabies (PRV) remains endemic in most of the mid-west, Pork Producers there have made recent requests that New England states permit entry here of vaccinated feeders. Massachusetts animal health authorities feel that this should not be permitted, at least until a reliable test is available that will differentiate between vaccination and disease titers. Some interest exists in genetically-engineered vaccines, but these are yet not in either production or trial. Other exotic swine diseases pose a threat to this country. African Swine Fever leads this list, though Foot and Mouth Disease remains a similar threat. Between commercial air and sea travel and an almost negligible inspection system at our ports, the danger of bringing contaminated food products onto our farms is constant. State-federal "READEO" (Regional Emergency Animal Disease Eradication Organization) exercises are conducted each year against this threat. The Division of Animal Health takes part in these test exercises.

Pet Shop Licensing: Designed to permit the humane housing of animals in Pet Shops, and the consumer's wish to purchase health and disease-free pets, this program is one of our oldest, as well as the one which has been the most difficult to manage. Almost 10,000 puppies and kittens are imported into Massachusetts every year - and almost every one is sold in a Pet Shop. These animals are heavily traumatized before they arrive here. They are weaned, sent to a wholesaler, separated into lots and shipped east, in a matter of days, sometimes only hours. Laws govern their ages, their inspection for disease, and their mode of transport, but these tiny animals are extremely fragile and some do not survive, leaving behind them, all too frequently, a trail of emotional involvement. Public Hearings were held in fy 1987 and new Rules and Regulations went into effect, clarifying the period of isolation following importation and setting up both regular Veterinary examinations and a clear system of return and rebate of purchase price. Customer complaints have been minimal during the first four months the new Rules have been in effect.

On the plus side of Pet Shop licensing, the requirement that a full record of sale of all large psittacine birds (including name and address of purchaser) be maintained for one full year has made it possible for us to have a 100% successful traceback for every bird sold here which was exposed to VVND prior to its arrival. Since this disease, also known as Exotic Newcastle Disease, has the capability of wiping out a nation's poultry industry, our vigilance is not misplaced. Licensed Pet Shops dealing in parrots have been both helpful and cooperative in this effort.

Pet shop licensing and inspections places a very heavy burden on our small staff. Given the heavier human-health impact cattle and swine diseases have, it is increasingly difficult to justify this particular program.

Equine Programs: Relatively few licensing programs are financially self-sufficient, but our 262 Riding Stables/Schools, 965 Riding Instructors and 16 Horse Auction/Transporter licenses generated \$29,556 in fy 1987. These programs, two inaugurated in 1974, have resulted in a noticeable up-grading in the quality of riding instruction offered in this state. Both humane and consumer interests meet, and horseback riding, as a sport without age or even physical ability barriers, has prospered. We now have a number of riding schools with extensive programs for the handicapped. Therapeutic Riding has long been popular in Europe, and daily proves its value here. Although the number of horses and ponies in Massachusetts remains relatively static, the quality of the animals raised, trained and shown here rises each year. All six of New England's largest breed shows are held in Massachusetts. One of these, the New England Regional Morgan Show, attracts over 1,600 animals

from more than 20 states and Canada.

The Division of Animal Health maintains the records for all Coggins Tests (for EIA, Equine Infectious Anemia) and monitors the quarantine status of a small number of reactor animals in private or research ownership. Fy 1987 saw the beginning of a small, but ominous rise in the incidence of this incurable disease on the East Coast. Thought to be the result of rising prices for light horses, and subsequent increase in numbers from the deep South where the disease is heavily endemic, the disease increase was minimal in Massachusetts. Greater in surrounding states, it has resulted in a law change in at least one nearby state.

Similarity between the viral agents that cause equine EIA and human AIDS has greatly increased the interest in EIA research, some of which is being conducted in Massachusetts at this time.

Guard Dog Licensing: Fy 1987 was the fourth year of licensure for this Program, which is designed to assure humane handling and training for guard and sentry dogs. The Animal Rescue League of Boston (ARL) and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (MSPCA) provide regular inspections of these facilities, accompanied when necessary by divisional Veterinarians and Animal Inspectors.

Hearing Ear Dog: Licensing for these kennels was mandated by law in 1985. No Rules and Regulations have been promulgated and no licenses issued. Requests by the Division of Animal Health for personnel qualified to direct a program have been denied. Since the only two kennels engaged in this training are regularly inspected by the humane agencies, this program continues to have low priority

Rabies Control: Public Health law in Massachusetts requires that hospitals and/or treating physicians notify local health boards where animal bites occur. The local Animal Inspector or dog control officer issues a ten-day quarantine on the biting animal - usually a dog. Rabies surveillance is maintained, although almost all dogs are found to have been vaccinated. The increasing incidence of this disease, together with a very close to 100% fatality rate in humans, makes rabies control an important program. Combining the interests and laws of the departments of Public Health and Animal Health have been successful and workable. The Division holds two meetings per year for Town Animal Inspectors or Dog Control Officers. Rabies control is always the leading subject for discussion. The Division also makes available a number of print-outs dealing with rabies. This disease is both rightly feared and rightly emphasized. Travel abroad, especially in Africa where rabies is widespread, should carry with it some consideration for human immunization. The new human diploid cell (HDC) vaccines are effective. Your physician should consult Massachusetts Department of Public Health for details.

Poultry Programs: Following a small but disastrous one-flock outbreak of Avian Influenza in 1986, the Division of Animal Health instituted a number of surveillance procedures against this industry's crippling disease. All Pullorum-Typhoid blood tests are now monitored for AI antibodies. These tests are provided without added cost to the poultry breeder or show flock owner and qualify these flocks for both interstate or showing. The disease has not reappeared in any private or commercial flocks in the Northeast, but positive birds in very small numbers have routinely been found in the live-bird sales and auctions in and around New York City and nearby New Jersey. No ban was placed on showing for calendar year 1987 and a reciprocal agreement was made between all of the New

England states to honor each other's Pullorum-AI test certification. Expose-type television programs alleging that poultry products and eggs were heavily salmonella-contaminated led to a New England-wide survey for this disease. Over five thousand eggs and several hundred birds and environmental samples were collected from the area's producers. No evidence of Salmonella Enteritidis, the serotype implicated in the telecast, was found. Division of Animal Health Poultry Inspectors collected samples for the section of the survey done in Massachusetts.

Shows, Fairs, other Activities: Since every animal exhibited at a show or fair must be disease-free, either a staff Veterinarian, an Animal Health Inspector or a Poultry Inspector covers each livestock fair. Our special health requirements for all species appear in each prize list and we continue to receive the full cooperation of the Division of Fairs as well as each Fair Secretary. Agricultural fairs are truly livestock's "show window", the best way to present stock to people who now may be six or seven generations away from having been raised on farm. Milk isn't "born" on a supermarket shelf and it is of the greatest importance that people realize the very high quality of food that is produced in Massachusetts. They can see this exhibited at almost any fair.

Additionally, our field staff personnel is professional in every way. Veterinarians and inspectors regularly attend disease seminars, livestock breeding symposiums and regulatory officer meetings throughout the year.

Pulling Horses and Oxen: Since Massachusetts law forbids the use of drugs in pulling contests, these meets are monitored by staff veterinarians and random samples are tested at the Racing Commission Laboratory in Jamaica Plain. For the fifth season, no 'positives' were found. Massachusetts has a reciprocal agreement whereby teamsters, if found guilty of drugging in another state, are forbidden to compete here. The "draws" are popular fair attractions and enjoy considerable spectator support.

Sales/Auctions: Statistics for five regularly-scheduled sales appear on page 9. Each is inspected by a Veterinarian or an Animal Inspector, usually both. Added in fy 1987 has been a dairy sale barn operated by the Peila Bros. in Bernardston. This business, formerly located in Connecticut, is limited to scheduled sales of dairy cattle.

Sheep and Goats: Since the use of goat milk appears to be increasing, so also is the number of tuberculosis and brucellosis tests conducted on them. Although goats are thought to be essentially free of both diseases, many owners, and most local health boards favor a testing program. A recent survey for a dangerous nematode-type parasite in sheep (*Nematodirus battus*) revealed positive flocks in northern New England and New York, but none were found in Massachusetts. This disease is European in origin; only recently found in this country.

Problems: Staffing: The three positions lost in 1985 have not been replaced. In addition, three positions (two clerical, one field) remain unavailable to us. At the same time, the number of premises on which animals are housed, and the number of diseases for which tests and other surveillance procedures must be conducted have increased materially. If the staffing situation cannot be remedied within fy 1988, the Division of Animal Health will have no choice but to limit its work solely to the Tuberculosis and Brucellosis control programs.

Positions: Some improvements in career ladder programming has been requested annually since 1980. It is not possible, under present staffing requirements to fill our needs for technical expertise, using current pay scales.

Diagnostics: Massachusetts remains the only state whose Division of Animal Health has no large-animal diagnostic capability of its own. Federal funding problems resulted in the closing of the state-federal brucellosis laboratory at Waltham. Moving this facility to New Hampshire proved totally unworkable. Fortunately, an interim purchase-order agreement was made by USDA with the Department of Animal and Veterinary Sciences at U-Mass, Amherst, but this is, at best, a stop-gap arrangement. Prompt and accurate disease diagnosis is the foundation upon which every disease-control decision is made. In fy 1987 the Division of Animal Health funded a small contract (\$23,000.00) with the above-mentioned Department in Amherst. A minimum of \$250,000 is needed. Some of this could be recovered through laboratory user fees, but the need itself crucial.

Conclusion: The 20 people who are currently employed by the Division of Animal Health are justifiably proud of the part they play in maintaining Massachusetts as Pullorum-Typhoid Free, FREE in Bovine Brucellosis and Accredited-Free in Tuberculosis. No other state, with our animal numbers, accomplishes these goals with such a small staff. We wish to acknowledge the help we have had from the following people and agencies:

Governor Michael S. Dukakis, Secretary of Environmental Affairs James Hoyte and Commissioner of Food and Agriculture August Schumacher, Jr. for their continued support

A number of people in the legislature, and especially the Subcommittee on Natural Resources, for their interest and cooperation.

Dr. William Smith, area Veterinarian in Charge, USDA-APHIS for a great deal of assistance.

Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, the Animal Rescue League of Boston and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for advice and support.

Dr. George Faddoul of the Suburban Experiment Station and Dr. Donald Black of the Department of Animal and Veterinary Sciences, both of the University of Massachusetts, for their invaluable help in diagnostic services.

The practicing large-animal Veterinarians in this state, the purebred associations, the cattle and swine dealers, the sale-barn managers and the entire livestock farming community for their commitment to our goals of disease-free status.

A disease-free status is attainable only when everyone concerned believes in it and works at its accomplishment.

Respectfully submitted,

Mabel A. Owen
Director

1987 Appropriation

| | | | |
|------------|----|---|-----------|
| Subsidiary | 01 | - | \$494,819 |
| | 02 | - | 17,733 |
| | 03 | - | 62,858 |
| | 05 | - | 305 |
| | 06 | - | 620 |
| | 07 | - | 5,302 |
| | 09 | - | 1,840 |
| | 10 | - | 11,250 |
| | 11 | - | 5,148 |
| | 12 | - | 3,992 |
| | 13 | - | 20,205 |
| | 14 | - | 17,201 |
| | 15 | - | 2,400 |
| | 16 | - | 35,016 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | \$678,689 |

REVENUE PRODUCING PROGRAMS

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Pet Shops | \$13,300.00 |
| Guard Dogs | 600.00 |
| Permit to Feed Garbage to Swine | 175.00 |
| Horseback Riding Instructors | 16,386.00 |
| Stables | 12,600.00 |
| Equine Dealers | 490.00 |
| Equine Dealer Decals | 80.00 |
| Porcine Dealers | 45.00 |
| Porcine Dealer Decals | 5.00 |
| Bovine Dealers | 195.00 |
| Bovine Dealer Decals | 33.00 |

The above figures are from cash book receipts (moneys actually taken in within fiscal year 1987) and may not correlate directly with licenses issued (see individual program reports) since many licenses require preliminary inspections or requirements. These are reported as "pending."

SALES/OR AUCTION BARNs

| Animals | Cattle | Calves | Swine | Sheep & Goats | Horses | Total |
|---|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|
| Quarantine Station at Littleton | 10,918 | 15,187 | 7,113 | 1,833 | 52 | 35,103 |
| New England Commission Auction Sales | 4,980 | 5,740 | 1,460 | 1,460 | 26 | 13,666 |
| Northampton Cooperative Auction | 4,464 | 8,774 | 5,522 | 8,160 | - | 26,920 |
| Crowley's Commission Sales | - | - | - | - | 4,506 | 4,506 |
| Peila Bros. | 1,200 | - | - | - | - | 1,200 |
| Totals | 21,562 | 29,701 | 14,905 | 11,453 | 4,584 | 81,395 |

3,358 cattle were reported by Licensed Cattle Dealers as bought and sold (other than the dealers listed above).

Fiscal 1987

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF NEAT CATTLE, HORSES, SWINE, SHEEP AND GOATS

In accordance with Section 10, Chapter 129 of the General Laws the annual inspection of neat cattle, horses, swine, sheep and goats and of the premises where kept was completed.

Reports received from two hundred fifty-two (252) of the three hundred fifty-one (351) cities and towns in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts showed that inspection indicated the following information:

| COUNTIES | CATTLE HERDS | NEAT CATTLE | HORSES AND PONIES | SWINE HEADS | SWINE HERDS | SHEEP | GOATS |
|------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| Barnstable | 13 | 137 | 634 | 42 | 7 | 61 | 91 |
| Berkshire | 247 | 8,805 | 619 | 83 | 14 | 384 | 66 |
| Bristol | 178 | 4,734 | 992 | 2,358 | 56 | 530 | 472 |
| Dukes | 23 | 213 | 143 | 12 | 5 | 182 | 18 |
| Essex | 75 | 1,781 | 2,253 | 972 | 22 | 588 | 265 |
| Franklin | 299 | 10,205 | 1,142 | 201 | 30 | 1,016 | 320 |
| Hampden | 156 | 3,730 | 921 | 69 | 11 | 545 | 158 |
| Hampshire | 230 | 7,967 | 1,423 | 1,537 | 30 | 1,098 | 128 |
| Middlesex | 130 | 3,039 | 2,724 | 1,383 | 58 | 944 | 251 |
| Nantucket | 3 | 6 | 64 | 10 | 4 | 23 | 10 |
| Norfolk | 77 | 1,252 | 2,573 | 304 | 20 | 653 | 266 |
| Plymouth | 125 | 2,712 | 1,674 | 2,325 | 30 | 512 | 310 |
| Suffolk | 1 | 1 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 11 |
| Worcester | 508 | 16,089 | 3,343 | 4,683 | 93 | 1,865 | 590 |
| TOTALS | 2,065 | 60,671 | 18,566 | 13,979 | 380 | 8,407 | 2,956 |

Of the total number of dairy cattle inspected, forty-seven thousand eight hundred twenty-eight (47,828) were grade and purebred cows, heifers and calves; nine hundred sixty-nine (969) were grade and purebred bulls and steers.

Of the total number of beef cattle inspected, nine thousand three hundred fifty-six (9,356) were grade and purebred cows, heifers and calves; two thousand five hundred eighteen (2,518) were grade and purebred bulls and steers.

Of the total number of poultry inspected there were three thousand four hundred fifty-six (3,456) flocks with a total of nine hundred eighty-eight thousand nine hundred fifty-three (988,953) chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese.

Also, there were many miscellaneous animals such as donkeys, burros, mules, llamas, buffalo and deer.

GOATS

This Division arranges for the tuberculin testing and blood testing of goats provided the owner signs an agreement to the effect that any goats declared as reactors to either test would immediately be disposed of for slaughter with no compensation allowed by the Commonwealth.

Under the new TB testing program goats will be tested at owner's request on the same basis as cattle, every three years.

BRUCELLOSIS

7/1/86 - 6/30/87

The Brucellosis program has been carried on in accordance with Chapter 527, Acts of 1956.

During the fiscal year 1987 no reimbursement was made to owners.

Listed below is a tabulation of results of laboratory examination of blood samples from cattle, swine, goats, horses, llamas and buffalo.

| | <u>Negative</u> | <u>Reactors</u> | <u>Suspicious</u> | <u>Others*</u> | <u>Totals</u> |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Cattle | 8,967 | 1 | 46 | 17 | 9,031 |
| Swine | 920 | 29 | 1 | 4 | 954 |
| Goats | 939 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 944 |
| Horses | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Llamas | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Buffalo | <u>10</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>10</u> |
| | 10,841 | 30 | 47 | 26 | 10,944 |

*Others: Hemolized, Broken or No Serum

MILK RING TEST

| <u>Negative</u> | <u>Suspicious</u> | <u>Unsatisfactory</u> |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 3,532 | 6 | 240 |

CALFHOOD VACCINATION - STATE'S EXPENSE

Herds - 1,343
Head - 8,148

RABIES

Under the Massachusetts Department of Public Health regulations, Chapter 111, General Laws as amended by Chapter 265, Acts of 1938, Sections 6 and 7 "Dog Bite" is declared a disease dangerous to public health.

Chapter 129, Section 21 of the General Laws, was amended under Chapter 29, Acts of 1963 to read: "All dogs known to have bitten persons shall be quarantined for a period of ten (10) days for observation, at the end of which period, if no symptoms of rabies have developed, said animals may be released from quarantine on order of the Director."

Investigation of reported injuries inflicted to persons by biting dogs and the quarantining of such dogs is one of the duties of the Inspector of Animals.

With wild animal rabies on the increase in the mid-Atlantic states, and with the great increase in foreign travel, interest in rabies is high. The Division strongly recommends the use of rabies clinics and the maintenance of as high as possible percentage of properly vaccinated dogs and cats.

The brains of seven hundred eighteen (718) were sent to Wasserman Laboratory for examination.

The following tabulation is a record of bites inflicted by dogs and other animals.

RABIES

Bite Cases

| Animals | Release Quarantined Animals | Number Destroyed Examined | Heads to Laboratory NEGATIVE | Heads to Laboratory POSITIVE |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Bats | | | 102 | 6 |
| Cats | 213 | 15 | 212 | |
| Dogs | 4,055 | 23 | 190 | |
| Foxes | | | 17 | |
| Guinea Pig | | 1 | | |
| Hamster | 7 | 1 | | |
| Horses | 1 | | | |
| Mice | 2 | | | |
| Other Domestic | | | 9 | |
| Other Wild | | | 9 | |
| Rabbits | 5 | 1 | | |
| Racoons | 3 | 3 | 74 | |
| Rodents and Lagomorphs | | | 57 | |
| Skunks | | | 18 | |
| Squirrels | 2 | 2 | | |
| TOTALS | 4,288 | 46 | 688 | 6 |

ANIMALS ENTERING MASSACHUSETTS
(Other Than Cattle)

| STATE | BIRDS | CATS | DOGS | GOATS | PRIMATES | RABBITS | RODENTS | SHEEP | SWINE | ZOO ANIMALS | TOTALS |
|---------------|---------|------|-------|-------|----------|---------|---------|-------|-------|----------------|---------|
| Alabama | 16 | 5 | 17 | | | | | | | | 38 |
| Alaska | 1 | 35 | 159 | | | | | | | | 195 |
| Arizona | 9 | 25 | 129 | | | | | | | | 163 |
| Arkansas | | 3 | 254 | | | | | | | | 257 |
| California | 23 | | | | | | | 1 | 15 | | 39 |
| Colorado | 5 | 75 | 170 | | | | | | 13 | | 263 |
| Connecticut | 680,614 | 6 | | 1 | | | | | 19 | | 680,640 |
| Florida | 812 | 20 | 52 | | 24 | | 206 | | | | 1,114 |
| Georgia | | 3 | 12 | | | | | | | | 15 |
| Kansas | 1 | 49 | 627 | | | | 6 | | | | 683 |
| Kentucky | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Idaho | | 4 | 14 | | | | | | | | 18 |
| Illinois | | 3 | 36 | | | | | 3 | | | 42 |
| Indiana | 2 | 12 | 30 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 46 |
| Iowa | 368 | 57 | 1,703 | | | | | | | | 2,128 |
| Louisiana | | 4 | 7 | | 6 | | | | | | 17 |
| Maine | 1 | | | 2 | | 2 | | 36 | | | 41 |
| Maryland | | | | 21 | | | | | | | 21 |
| Michigan | | 24 | 54 | | | | | | | | 78 |
| Minnesota | 16 | 17 | 537 | | | | | | | | 570 |
| Mississippi | | 2 | 18 | | | | | | | | 20 |
| Missouri | | 59 | 1,439 | | | | | 12 | 1 | | 1,511 |
| Montana | | 5 | 15 | | | | | | | | 20 |
| New Hampshire | | | | | | | | | 357 | | 357 |
| New Jersey | | | | 4 | | | | | | | 4 |
| New Mexico | | 11 | 19 | | | | | | | | 30 |
| New York | 12 | 8 | | 7 | | 8 | | 10 | | | 45 |
| Nebraska | | 15 | 100 | | | | | | | | 115 |
| Nevada | | 8 | 32 | | | | | | | | 40 |
| N. Carolina | 4,133 | 23 | 52 | | 7 | | | | 2,184 | | 6,399 |
| N. Dakota | | 17 | 172 | | | | | | | | 189 |
| Ohio | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Oklahoma | | 14 | 120 | | 2 | | | | | | 136 |
| Oregon | 3 | 11 | 69 | | 5 | | | | | 8 | 96 |
| Pennsylvania | 136 | | 34 | | | | | | 9 | | 179 |
| Puerto Rico | 15 | 3 | 59 | | | | | | | | 77 |
| Rhode Island | | | | | | | | | 6 | | 6 |

ANIMALS ENTERING MASSACHUSETTS Cont.

| STATE | BIRDS | CATS | DOGS | GOATS | PRIMATES | RABBITS | RODENTS | SHEEP | SWINE | ZOO ANIMALS | TOTALS |
|-------------|---------|------|-------|-------|----------|---------|---------|-------|-------|----------------|---------|
| S. Carolina | 36 | 6 | 41 | | | | | | | | 83 |
| S. Dakota | 1 | | 274 | | | | | | 3 | | 278 |
| Tennessee | 1 | 17 | 119 | | | | | | | | 137 |
| Texas | 2,814 | | | | 31 | | 201 | | | | 3,046 |
| Utah | 1 | 11 | 26 | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 41 |
| Vermont | 56 | | 3 | | | | | | 38 | | 97 |
| Virginia | 35 | 3 | 25 | | | | | 1 | 241 | | 305 |
| Washington | 1 | 52 | 110 | 1 | | | | | | | 164 |
| W. Virginia | | | 5 | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Wisconsin | 1,259 | 30 | 227 | | 7 | | | | 1,200 | | 2,723 |
| Wyoming | | 8 | 27 | | | | | | | | 35 |
| TOTALS | 690,371 | 647 | 6,789 | 37 | 82 | 10 | 415 | 65 | 4,086 | 8 | 702,510 |

| COUNTRIES | BIRDS | CATS | DOGS | GOATS | PRIMATES | RABBITS | RODENTS | SHEEP | SWINE | ZOO ANIMALS | TOTALS |
|-------------|-------|------|------|-------|----------|---------|---------|-------|-------|----------------|--------|
| Canada | 10 | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| England | 104 | | | | | | | | | | 104 |
| Netherlands | 67 | | | | | | | | | | 67 |
| Venezuela | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| TOTALS | 183 | | | | | | | | | | 183 |

States and Countries

| | BIRDS | CATS | DOGS | GOATS | PRIMATES | RABBITS | RODENTS | SHEEP | SWINE | ZOO ANIMALS | TOTALS |
|-----------|---------|------|-------|-------|----------|---------|---------|-------|-------|----------------|---------|
| STATES | 690,371 | 647 | 6,789 | 37 | 82 | 10 | 415 | 65 | 4,086 | 8 | 702,510 |
| COUNTRIES | 183 | | | | | | | | | | 183 |
| TOTALS | 690,554 | 647 | 6,789 | 37 | 82 | 10 | 415 | 65 | 4,086 | 8 | 702,693 |

The enclosed figures are from a seven month period of time (December, 1986 to June, 1987).

PERMITS, LICENSES & VEHICLE DECALS ISSUED

| | |
|--|-----|
| Permit to Feed Garbage to Swine (section 14B of Chapter 129) | 33 |
| License to Deal in Porcine Animals (section 39 of Chapter 129) | 10 |
| License to Deal in Bovine Animals (section 39 of Chapter 129) | 39 |
| License to Operate a Guard Dog Business (section 39B of Chapter 129) | 10 |
| License to Operate a Pet Shop (section 39A of Chapter 129) | 243 |
| License to Deal in Equine Animals (section 45 of Chapter 129) | 16 |
| Equine Dealer Decals (section 46 of Chapter 129) | 17 |
| Bovine & Porcine Decals (section 40 of Chapter 129) | 77 |
| Horse Riding Instructor License (section 2A of Chapter 128) | 965 |
| License to Operate a Riding School/Stable (section 2B of Chapter 128) | 262 |

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

There were three hundred eighty-nine (389) tuberculin herd tests, to which eighteen thousand one hundred sixty-seven (18, 167) individual animals were tested. There were one hundred and one (101) deviates, all declared negative to comparative cervical retest.

Tuberculin tests are conducted by State and Federal accredited veterinarians under a State and Federal Cooperative Plan for the establishment of tuberculosis free herds and the eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis.

Effective January 10, 1984, Massachusetts has attained Accredited-Free Status for Bovine Tuberculosis.

BOVINE IMPORTS

July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1987

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| Canada | 347 | Ohio | 7 |
| Connecticut | 1,448 | Oklahoma | 1 |
| Indiana | 13 | Pennsylvania | 74 |
| Maine | 654 | Rhode Island | 123 |
| Maryland | 5 | Vermont | 491 |
| Montana | 5 | Virginia | 882 |
| New Hampshire | 668 | Washington | 4 |
| New Jersey | 1 | Wisconsin | 13 |
| New York | 1,382 | | |

TOTAL - 6,118

A Total of four hundred sixty (460) permits for bovines entering the state of Massachusetts was issued.

EXPORTS --- JULY 1, 1986 THRU JUNE 30, 1987

Interstate Cerfificates of Health were issued on four thousand six hundred and fifty-eight (4,658) head of cattle; two hundred thirty-nine (239) head of sheep; eighty-one (81) head of swine; twenty-one (21) head of goats; thirteen (13) head of buffalo; twelve (12) rabbits; twelve (12) turkeys; one (1) Llama.

CATTLE

| <u>DESTINATION</u> | <u>HEAD</u> | <u>DESTINATION</u> | <u>HEAD</u> |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Alabama | 73 | Missouri | 55 |
| Arizona | 41 | New Hampshire | 246 |
| California | 56 | New Jersey | 21 |
| Connecticut | 429 | New York | 715 |
| Florida | 193 | Ohio | 4 |
| Georgia | 1 | Pennsylvania | 995 |
| Illinois | 1 | Rhode Island | 173 |
| Iowa | 3 | Tennessee | 6 |
| Kansas | 135 | Texas | 5 |
| Kentucky | 83 | Vermont | 946 |
| Maine | 85 | Virginia | 173 |
| Maryland | 207 | Wisconsin | 11 |
| Minnesota | 1 | | |

Total - 4, 658

SHEEP

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Connecticut | 12 |
| Kentucky | 11 |
| Illinois | 15 |
| Indiana | 7 |
| Maine | 12 |
| Maryland | 3 |
| Missouri | 20 |
| New Hampshire | 73 |
| New Jersey | 20 |
| New York | 23 |
| Ohio | 15 |
| Rhode Island | 12 |
| Vermont | 16 |
| | <u>239</u> |

GOATS

| | |
|-------------|-----------|
| Connecticut | 2 |
| Florida | 1 |
| Kentucky | 14 |
| New York | 4 |
| | <u>21</u> |

SWINE

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Maine | 5 |
| Maryland | 2 |
| Michigan | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 29 |
| Tennessee | 44 |
| | <u>81</u> |

BUFFALO

| | |
|---------------|-----------|
| New Hampshire | 13 |
| | <u>13</u> |

RABBITS

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| Florida | 12 |
| | <u>12</u> |

LLAMA

| | |
|----------|----------|
| Nebraska | 1 |
| | <u>1</u> |

TURKEYS

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| New York | 12 |
| | <u>12</u> |

CERTIFICATE OF EQUINE EXAMINATION

During the fiscal year 1987, we have issued two hundred ninety-one (291) Certificates of Equine Examination for five hundred seventy-eight (578) horses leaving the State of Massachusetts for shows, fairs, races and sales.

We received nine hundred sixteen (916) Certificates of Equine Examination for two thousand twenty (2,020) horses entering the State of Massachusetts for exhibition, racing, breeding and for purchase by Massachusetts horsemen. One thousand seven hundred thirteen (1,713) horses came from thirty-nine (39) states on seven hundred ninety-six (796) certificates and three hundred seven horses on one hundred twenty certificates came from the following eleven (11) countries: Argentina, Bahamas, Canada, England, Idaho, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland and West Germany.

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Listeria | 3 cases found during autopsy |
| Newcastle Disease | 1 pet shop, depopulated |
| Psittacosis | 6 pet shops, all treated |
| Soremouth | 1 sheep, treated |

EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA

(Report of Coggins Test)

July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1987

The total number of Negative EIA'S was 17,653.

The total number of Positive EIA'S was 6.

1987 REPORT OF FAIR ANIMALSCATTLE

6,755

SWINE

408

GOATS

1,879

SHEEP

6,740

PONIES

391

HORSES

823

DRAFT HORSES

1,660

MISCELLANEOUS

676 Oxen
329 Rabbits
15 Guinea Pigs

POULTRY

4,272

LICENSING OF RIDING INSTRUCTORS, RIDING SCHOOLS, AND
EQUINE DEALERS/TRANSPORTERS

Three hundred forty-eight requests were made for instructor applications, and 102 were actually submitted. Seventeen of these were for previously licensed applicants. Sixty licenses were actually issued; 56 beginner level, 2 intermediate and 2 advanced.

Requests for applications were up 37% from last year, though the actual number of licenses submitted was down about 25%. The number of new instructors actually licensed was down 11%. The total number of those retaining their license is slightly increased due to increased awareness of licensing, and cooperation with the program, and increased awareness of the necessity of compliance with the law.

| | | | |
|--|---------------|---|---------------------|
| <u>FY 87</u> Riding instructor applications: | 102 x \$10.00 | = | \$ 1,020.00 |
| licenses: | 965 x \$15.00 | = | 15,435.00 |
| duplicates: | 2 x 2.00 | = | 4.00 |
| | | | <u>\$ 16,459.00</u> |

Stable licenses dramatically dropped 13% and the lowest number of licenses were issued since the inception of licensing. The total number issued was 267, down from 300 last year. In addition, only three new licenses are pending an MSPCA inspection.

These figures directly reflect the problems that the industry is facing; and are concrete evidence that my warning about the riding school segment of the horse industry needing help, is valid. Our department should look into every avenue of support that it can for this segment of a very large industry.

FY 87 Stable licenses: 262 x \$50.00 = \$13,100.00

Sixteen equine dealer licenses were issued. At this time the law has some impact on conditions where horses are kept for buying and selling.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---|------------------|
| <u>FY 87</u> Equine dealer licenses: | 8 at \$50.00 | = | \$ 450.00 |
| | 8 at 5.00 | = | 40.00 |
| plates: | 17 at 5.00 | = | 85.00 |
| | | | <u>\$ 575.00</u> |

POULTRY DIVISION REPORT

July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1987

We are happy to report that, since the single outbreak of Avian Influenza (AI) in January 1986, no additional reports of AI have occurred in Massachusetts.

Since November of 86, due to the outbreak of High Path Avian Influenza, all blood samples run for Pullorum-Typhoid were also screened for AI.

A change in procedure usually causes some inconvenience. However, I would like to commend the Poultry Inspectors for their expert handling and ease at which additional testing was absorbed. I would also like to thank the Mass. Poultrymen for their understanding and willingness to work with our Department. Exhibitors and overall poultry entries are on the increase at all Fairs and Poultry Shows.

Our Department tested 37,641 blood samples under the N.P.I.P.'s Pullorum-Typhoid Program. All samples recorded as Negative. In addition, 52,118 samples were tested for M.G. and 26,497 samples for M.S.. The participation in the N.P.L.P. enabled Massachusetts Poultry Breeders to export 261,645 baby chicks and 119,880 hatching eggs.

In addition to our Blood Testing responsibilities, 3,497 retail stores were inspected for egg size and quality. Violations were found in 65 stores. Seventy-eight institutions were inspected; 80 cases were rejected. In meeting our U.S.D.A. Shell Egg Surveillance requirements, 125 surveillance calls were made to egg handlers through out the State. Under this program all activities related to the Shell Egg Surveillance Program are reimbursed by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Many thanks to the Poultry Staff of:

M. Bastien
M. Browning
H. Midura
H. Smith

Sincerely,
Ed Hageman

POULTRY ACTIVITY REPORT
July 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987

[illegible]

FY 87 - 03 SUBSIDIARY

| 1986 | TB | BRUCELLOSIS | VACCINATION | TOTAL |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| SEPTEMBER | \$ | \$ | \$ 980.00 | \$ 980.00 |
| OCTOBER | | | 532.00 | 532.00 |
| NOVEMBER | 295.00 | | 2,024.00 | 2,319.00 |
| DECEMBER | 246.00 | 30.00 | 1,208.00 | 1,484.00 |
| 1987 | TB | BRUCELLOSIS | VACCINATION | TOTAL |
| JANUARY | \$ | \$ 12.00 | \$ 2,654.00 | \$ 2,666.00 |
| FEBRUARY | 1,673.00 | 189.00 | 1,764.00 | 3,626.00 |
| MARCH * | 4,813.00 | 309.00 | 2,831.00 | 7,953.00 |
| APRIL | 7,416.00 | 631.50 | 2,074.00 | 10,121.50 |
| MAY | 1,006.00 | | 1,572.00 | 2,578.00 |
| JUNE | 4,957.00 | 580.50 | 2,904.00 | 8,441.50 |
| TOTALS | \$20,406.00 | \$ 1,752.00 | \$18,543.00 | \$41,886.00 |

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE FY 87 03 SUBSIDIARY

| 1987 | TB | BRUCELLOSIS | VACCINATION | TOTAL |
|------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| JULY | \$ 684.00 | \$ 214.50 | \$ 2,610.00 | \$ 3,508.50 |

FAIRS

11 Days @ \$35.00 = \$385.00
 16 Days @ \$50.00 = \$800.00
 \$1,185.00

FY - 87 STATE VEHICLE REPORT

During the fiscal year 1987, the Division of Animal Health had the following vehicles assigned to the field staff of four Veterinarians, four Animal Health Inspectors and five Poultry Inspectors.

| <u>Reg. #</u> | <u>Name of Driver</u> | <u>Year & Make of Vehicle</u> |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| S-1245 | Mark Browning | '82 Dodge Aries K |
| S-1262 | Michael Bastien | '82 Dodge Aries K |
| S-1264 | Henry Midura | '82 Dodge Aries K |
| S-1271 | Glenn Harris | '82 Ford Fairmont |
| S-1276 | Richard LaBranche | '84 Chevy Celebrity |
| S-5541 | Francis DeWitt | '84 Chevy Celebrity |
| S-5659 | Dr. John Sickles | '84 Chevy Celebrity |
| S-1269 | Thomas Falter | '85 Chevy Celebrity |
| S-5681 | Dr. Paul Miner | '85 Chevy Cavalier |
| S-6699 | Dr. Winthrop Brielman | '85 Chevy Celebrity |
| S-1235 | Dr. Victor LaBranche | '87 Chevy Celebrity |
| *S-5852 | Edward Hageman | '87 Chevy Celebrity |

* S-5852 was previously a '80 Dodge Aries K until it was traded for a '87 Chevy Celebrity in December of 1987.

In January of 1987, a '84 Chevy Celebrity - Reg. #S-5540 was traded for a '87 Chevy Celebrity - Reg. #S-1235.

Total Miles Driven: 200,683